

A TURN FOR PEACE AT MADRID.

People Are Becoming Milder
and the Leading Rulers
Have Sensible.

PREMIER SAGASTA HAS CHANGED.

He Advocates Peace If the Terms
Are in Keeping With the
Unity of Spain

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE SAME OPINION.

The General Public View With Fa-
vor the Establishment of Peace
Though Some Or All of
the European Powers.

Madrid, July 15.—A decree has been published regarding throughout Spain the rights of individuals guaranteed by the constitution. The publication of the decree is accepted as proof that peace negotiations are in progress. A minister has expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made before long. There is reason to believe that peace has offered her services to Spain and Spain has drawn up conditions of peace which is to be offered as a basis for negotiations.

Francisco Sagasta is quoted as saying that Spain wants peace, but that "it must be honorable peace," as Spain deserves. The army, he said, is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such useless sacrifices. Had we our situation would be very different.

A pacific tendency is increasing. The general public take a favorable view of the suggestion that the powers should attempt the reestablishment of peace, but it is not contrary to reports current, that peace has not been taken the initiative.

The minister of war, General Correa, is quoted as saying in an interview that he thought peace will be arranged on the following terms:

The United States and Spain agree to let the Cubans decide by plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the sovereignty of Spain. The two governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite. In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain six months to withdraw her army, and dignifiedly from Cuba.

THE FALL CAME RATHER SUDDENLY.

Just What the Americans Believed They
Would Have to Fight General
Tosar Surrendered.

Off Agadores, July 14, 3 p. m., via Port Antonio, July 15.—Santiago surrendered today. Menaced by American forces on land and sea, disheartened by past defeats, without hope of victory, General Tosar yielded the city to save his people. With the final stroke of the Spanish general's pen, only the strong-hold in eastern Cuba is crushed. The rest came unexpectedly.

The famous campaign, with its deeds of valor and daring and dark with the moonlight, had been believed by many men of high rank to have only just begun. The refusal of the Spanish to surrender was so emphatic and so resolute, that the army and the navy had formed the idea of victory without further delay. Noon today was set for the final and desperate assault upon the stubborn defenses of the city. That its fortifications were strong and its troops brave, and all knew and today looked forward to the bloodiest in the history of the campaign. Soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon Admiral Sampson received the news that Gen. Tosar had surrendered. The admiral and his officers scarcely credited the story.

While Morro castle and batteries about the harbor will also surrender, was at stake this afternoon a matter of importance. At that hour the Spanish flag was floating above Morro castle and the Spanish forces still clustered about the fortworks and batteries.

For Early Peace.
Washington, July 15.—President McKinley speaking of the fall of Santiago, said: "I hope for early peace now."

Men Taken to Savannah.
Savannah, Ga., July 15.—The British schooner *Brooke*, captured by the *Marblehead* in Guantanamo bay, was brought to port by Lieutenant Anderson and his crew.

State Reaches Virginia.
New News, July 15.—The hospital ship *Albatross* has arrived at Old Point Comfort from Santiago with wounded.

THE YELLOW FEVER AMONG OUR TROOPS.

Twenty-Three New Cases and Three
Deaths Are Reported—The Type of
the Disease is Mild.

Washington, July 15.—The war department has posted dispatches from Assistant General Greenleaf of General Miles' staff, dated at Siboney, July 15, saying there were only 23 new cases of yellow fever and three deaths the past 24 hours. The type of the disease is mild. The camp site is moved whenever practicable. Vigorous sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease have been taken.

ANOTHER BATCH OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

Harvard Reaches Portsmouth With One
Thousand, and Nearly Half of
Them Sick With Fever.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 15.—The cruiser *Harvard*, having on board 1008 Spanish prisoners, arrived at the Portsmouth harbor early this morning. The port physician boarded the vessel in company with a Spanish doctor and made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half the men on board were ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, another death occurred as the steamer reached the harbor and three patients are not expected to live until night. There are 40 serious cases in the sick bay and 40 equally as bad in other parts of the ship. All the patients are said to be the victims of malarial fever, with which disease those who died were affected. Physicians will make further inspection of the vessel and determine whether or not she shall be sent to quarantine.

SENATOR DAVIS ON OUR GREAT VICTORY.

He Says Our Future in International
Politics Will Be to Dictate Rather
Than to Receive.

St. Paul, July 15.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, arrived home from Washington in time to be welcomed by the news of the fall of Santiago. "It's a great victory for American arms," he said. "The fall of the city shows the splendid accomplishment carried forward from the fine operations planned by the strategic board. The result amply vindicates the judgment of our commanders at the front sparing a conflict that would result in great loss of life. The city is taken and the Spanish army removed. This clears the way for a projected move upon Porto Rico, which I trust will begin at once, perhaps more important in its consequences than the siege of Santiago. Porto Rico is a much more desirable possession than Cuba. It is more healthful and the land is pleasant. I have no doubt that Porto Rico will soon be ours."

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the republic. This nation in the near future is to become a leading factor in international politics."

Porto Ricans Greatly Alarmed.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 15.—Advises received here from San Juan de Porto Rico, show the inhabitants at that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the port to be attacked by the Americans. The terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the interior and the city and suburbs are practically deserted.

No Peace Negotiations.

Washington, July 15.—It is authoritatively stated by Secretary Day that there is no truth in the published report that peace negotiations have been opened at Washington, lead by Sir Julian Pauncefote, assisted by the Russian ambassador, the Japanese minister and other foreign diplomats.

The Wounded at Atlanta.

Atlanta, June 15.—The wounded at Fort McPherson are doing well. The condition of Captain John Bigelow of the Tenth cavalry, which gave the doctors much concern, is much improved. Several of the men have left for their homes.

Another Blockade Runner.

Key West, July 15.—The British schooner *Nickerson*, which was captured by the *Hornet*, Hist and Wampatuck off Cape Cruz while attempting to run the blockade at Manzanillo, was brought here by a prize crew under Lieutenant Dogal and has a cargo of provisions, hogs and goats.

Edward Marshall Reaches Charleston.

Charleston, July 15.—The British steamer *Sylvia*, having on board Edward Marshall, the war correspondent wounded at La Quasina, has arrived from Santiago. Marshall desired to take the train for New York, but the *Sylvia* was ordered to quarantine. The *Sylvia* carries the newspaper plant belonging to W. R. Hearst.

Brooke's Men Anxiously Waiting.

Chickamauga, July 15.—The departure of General Brooke for Washington to make arrangements for the expedition to Porto Rico, is the main subject of interest at Camp Thomas. The men of the regiments of the first corps are waiting the outcome of the general's trip with especial interest on account of the fact they will accompany him on the Porto Rican invasion.

NEW DYNAMITE GUN.

The Latest Device for Throwing Shells
Loaded With High Explosives.

The newest type of dynamite gun consists of two tubes placed directly one above the other, whereas in the old type there are three tubes placed side by side in the same horizontal plane. The elimination of the third tube means a great saving in the weight of the gun and at the same time it is claimed its effectiveness is increased. It is said that the gun can be fired at least five times in two minutes.

Of the two tubes the upper is several feet the longer and is smooth bore. It receives the projectile, and the material used in its construction is either brass or steel, the latter being preferable. Within the lower tube there is an inner tube in which the blank cartridge containing seven ounces of smokeless powder is placed. The inner tube opens into the lower tube, which in turn opens into the upper tube through a port immediately behind the projectile. When the projectile is placed in the upper tube and the breeches are closed and the gun is ready for firing. The pulling of the lanyard explodes the smokeless powder, which compresses the air in the tube, and this, passing into the upper tube through the port, exerts there a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch. This pressure expels the projectile. The air forms a cushion that protects from shock the walls of the shell, and, it is claimed, obviates the danger which would follow from the concussion of the powder were it exploded directly behind the projectile.

The entire length of the projectile used is thirty-four inches. This includes a tail piece about ten inches in length and fitted with a vane set at an angle that insures slow rotation. The body of the shell is a brass cylinder having a conical head containing a fuse. The main body of the shell contains usually a charge of explosive gelatine, although gun cotton or any other explosive may be used. The ignition is effected by means of a mechanical fuse, and it is so arranged that the explosion can follow immediately upon impact or may be delayed for as much as six seconds thereafter. When the shell strikes the water or any other object, a small steel ball, acting as a hammer, is driven forward by the sudden retardation of the flight of the shell and strikes one or more percussion caps, causing a detonation. This ignites a tube of powder communicating with the fulminate of mercury, and so explodes successively the gun cotton and the main explosive. The fuse embodies a device which renders the shell inactive until it has traveled at least 300 feet from the gun. This device is very ingenious. There is attached to the head of the fuse a little vane or windmill, which is fastened to a threaded rod running back into the head of the fuse far enough to press on the small steel ball mentioned, and hold it in place. As the projectile passes through the air the blades revolve, and, in revolving, unscrew the threaded rod, and thus release the small steel ball, which is now ready to run forward and explode the primers.

In connection with the firing of the gun there is neither smoke nor noise. It cannot be heard at the distance of one-half mile, nor can any smoke be seen. Thus it would be nearly impossible for sharpshooters or rapid-fire gunners to locate the gun.

How John Bull Got His Name.

Now that John Bull and Uncle Sam are exchanging compliments in such friendly fashion folk are asking where our transatlantic cousin got his name, and very few people can answer the question. It is of special interest to note just now that it was inoculated in a story of Spanish affairs.

Dr. John Arbuthnot, one of the many royal physicians to whom the Scotch city of Aberdeen has given birth, was the author of John Bull's being. Almost forgotten now by all but the erudite, who remember him as the intimate of Pope and Swift, Arbuthnot christened the British nation in bulk as John Bull in the political strife incidental to the dismissal of the whig Ministry of 1710, when the able and avaricious Marlborough saw the beginning of the decline of his brilliant fortunes.

"The History of John Bull" was a satire on the political events preceding the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, written by Arbuthnot. In 1794 he was created physician extraordinary to the Queen in recognition of his services in saving the life of Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark. He had become the Queen's confidential medical attendant, a position of no mean importance at a time when so much depended on the succession to the crown, and he was closely in touch with court life.

"For the better understanding the following history, the reader ought to know that Bull, in the main, was an honest, plain dealing fellow; chaste, bold and of a very inconstant temper. He dreaded not old Lewis, either at backword, single falchion or cudgel play; but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him; if you flattered him you might lead him like a child. John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the weather glass. "John was quick and understood his business very well; but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts or more cheated by partners."

SUBMARINE MINES.

HOW THEY ARE CONTROLLED BY
THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

The Most Modern Development in the Art
of Naval Warfare—Planted at the Bot-
tom of Harbors, They Afford Protection
Against the Largest Battleships.

Electricity as a means for controlling the engines of war plays an important part. This is especially the case with submarine mines and torpedoes, which are kept under thorough control and made to act at the proper time through the influence of the electric current. Submarine mines have been extensively used in modern warfare, notably during the civil war in this country and during the Franco-Prussian conflict. The last decade, however, has seen extensive improvements in the method of firing mines due to the rapid development of electricity.

Probably the simplest form of mine, and the one most extensively used until electricity came into general use, was that known as the contact mine, which consisted of an iron case containing an explosive attached to a cable, the latter having its lower extremity fastened to an anchor of some sort. The iron case was provided with a number of firing pins, any one of which being brought in contact with the hull of a ship fired a percussion cap and exploded the charge. As will readily be seen, these contact mines are not in any way under control, and were alike dangerous to friend and foe. With a view to remedying this evil, what is known as the electro-contact mine was invented. In this device the firing pins on the case containing the explosive, instead of exploding a percussion cap when brought in contact with an object, act as a switch by closing one opening in an electric circuit. Another switch is located in this same circuit at a station on shore, so that in order to fire the mine it is necessary to close the land switch at the same time that one of the pins has been driven in by the hull of a vessel.

Numerous electrical inventions have been patented from time to time for controlling and firing submarine mines. One of these inventions consists of an ingenious arrangement for holding a mine down near the bed of a bay or other body of water, to enable friendly vessels to pass over it in safety. The device consists in a loop fastened to the anchor and to a point on the cable near the mine. In a hollow opening in this loop a small charge of an explosive is placed, which can be fired from the shore by means of a spark from an electric battery. In bursting, the loop is destroyed and the mine immediately rises the full length of its cable and to within a few feet of the surface. The mine itself may then be fired from the shore in the ordinary manner.

In deep water, or where a strong current exists, recourse is had to what is known as ground mines. These consist of large charges of gun cotton or other high explosives held in or near the ground by means of mushroom anchors. Mines of this character being too far below the surface to be fired by coming in contact with the hulls of vessels, arrangement has to be made to ascertain exactly when a vessel is over a mine in order to know when to fire it. This is accomplished by a very simple method, although an extremely ingenious one. An electric circuit extends from the mine to two stations on land at no great distance from one another. At each of these stations a break occurs in the electric circuit, and, in order to explode the mine, both of these breaks must be closed simultaneously. A telescope is mounted at each station on a pivot, which permits of its being swung in a horizontal direction, and so arranged that when pointed at the mine it closes the circuit at that station. Thus all that is necessary to do is to keep both telescopes pointed at an enemy's vessel as it advances, and when the latter passes over the mine both switches will be closed, the circuit completed and the mine exploded.

Innumerable other devices have been brought out, in which electricity invariably plays an important part, for carrying on warfare of this nature. What is known as the observation mine, an improvement over the electro-contact mine, is one of these. In a mine of this character the firing mechanism and the explosive are in two distinct and separate receptacles, placed one above the other on a cable. The contact buoy which contains the firing pin floats a few feet below the surface of the water, the mine itself being located several feet below it. With mines of this description there are always two separate and distinct electrical circuits leading to the shore. One is known as the firing circuit, while the other, in circuit with the firing pins on the upper receptacle, rings a bell at the shore station whenever one of the pins is driven in by coming in contact with an object.

Questions For the Curious.

Why shouldn't a rube know something when it is lout?
Why isn't a girl's figure her fortune instead of her face?
Why isn't the false bang on a lady's forehead a dead-lock?
Why does the college year have its commencement at the end?
Why is the average doctor seldom inclined to leave well enough alone?
Why do they say streams run dry when everybody knows they run wet when they do run?
Why is it a man can't walk slow enough for a street-car to catch him or fast enough to catch a street-car?

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